

NOTE.—I take this opportunity of correcting an unfortunate error into which I fell in describing the other species of Rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* from Kerguelen Land (Ent. Mo. Mag., 1875, Aug., p. 54). The species which I described as *Agonelytra longipennis* is the same as that described by my father some years ago under the name *Ectemnorrhinus viridis*, and placed in the vicinity of *Phyllobius*. In Lacordaire's 'Genera,' this genus, on account of the cylindrical structure of the abdomen, is placed near *Rhinomacer*, from which it differs in almost every other respect, and in the vicinity of which I did not for a moment think of looking for an insect with a well developed scape to the antennæ. Hence my error.

British Museum : 20th June, 1876.

NEW SPECIES OF LONGICORN *COLEOPTERA* FROM NEW ZEALAND.

BY H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

The following descriptions of nine new species of Longicorn *Coleoptera* from New Zealand raise to seventy the total number now known from these islands. Instead of having an extremely poor Coleopterous Fauna, as was originally supposed, it is becoming evident that, as far as concerns number of species, the country is not likely to fall far behind other insular regions of similar area and in similar latitudes. Many undescribed species of this family exist in private collections, and new species are continually arriving.

DIDYMOCANTHA *ÆGROTA*, *n. sp.*

Elongata, gracilis, omnino pallide testacea, sparsim setosa, antennis undique pilosis, articulis 3-7 sequentibus longitudine fere æqualibus; corpore supra grosse discrete punctato; thorace tuberculis duobus acutis lateralibus, anteriori minuto, instructo.

Long. 3-5 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Differs from the typical species in the proportions of the antennal joints 3-5; but agreeing in the double armature of the sides of the thorax: the 3rd to 7th joints are linear and nearly equal in length, the 4th being a little the shortest. The surface of the thorax is free from tubercles, and is covered with large punctures except along the dorsal line. The body is glabrous, except for the scattered long hairs; the antennæ are densely pilose.

ASTETHOLEA LEPTUROIDES, *n. sp.*

Elongata, fusco-castanea, palpis pedibusque flavotestaceis; suprâ lævis, glabra, sericeo-nitens; thoracis medio angulatim dilatato, elytris vix striatis, interstitiis nonnullis paulo elevatis. Long. 4 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

Distinguished from *A. pauper* by its dark castaneous colour, and by the absence of distinct punctures on the elytra. The head is of the same rounded form, flattened in front and very broad between the eyes and base of antennæ; but the thorax is decidedly broader and perfectly smooth. The elytra have very shallow striæ without visible punctuation, and some of the interstices are elevated, but the apical portion is perfectly smooth.

XYLOTOLES BULLATUS (Sharp MS.), *n. sp.*

Elongatus, sub-cylindricus, cinereo subtiliter sparsim, elytris maculatim, vestitus; antennis pedibusque testaceo-viridibus; thoracis medio convexo; elytris basin versùs punctatis, tuberculo utrinque centro-basali elongato valde elevato; antennis infrâ sparsim setosis, articulis apice fuscescentibus. Long. 2 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

More slender in form than the typical species of the genus: the elytra have distinct shoulders, but are scarcely broader than the middle part of the thorax. The ashy vestiture appears to be very variable in pattern, in one of the specimens before me being arranged on the elytra in longitudinal rows of spots, and in another forming two ill-defined fasciæ, one before the middle, oblique, and the other sub-apical, transverse. The centro-basal tubercles are prominent and smooth.

XYLOTOLES PICTULUS, *n. sp.*

Angustus, subcylindricus, castaneus, nigro-plagiatus, nitidus, thoracis limbo maculisque utrinque elytrorum duabus albo-tomentosis; elytris humeris omnino rotundatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, basi punctatis; femoribus tibiisque basi albo-testaceis. Long. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

A small and very distinct species. Integument glabrous, shining castaneous with black clouds on disc of thorax, and in the middle, and towards the apex of the elytra; scattered white tomentum clothes the sides of the thorax and forms three streaks on the elytra, namely, two elongate at the base, and one curved towards the apex. The body is slightly convex, but the base of the elytra is much depressed. The elytra are not wider than the thorax, and the shoulders are rounded off; the base has a few punctures, and there is a line of the same on each

side extending beyond the middle. The antennæ are half as long again as the body, and reddish-testaceous. The legs are pale testaceous, with the club of the femora blackish, and the apex of the tibiæ dusky.

PSILOCNÆIA BROUNI (Sharp, MS.), *n. sp.*

Latiior, sublinearis, suprè depressa; cinerea, subtus et elytrorum lateribus atrofuscis; thorace medio dilatato, elytris apice singulatim subacuminatis. Long. 3 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Rather larger and broader than *P. linearis*; the thorax especially differing in being somewhat abruptly dilated in the middle. The elytra are considerably depressed behind the scutellar region, and at the apex are singly subacuminate, or, in other words, briefly and very obliquely truncated from the suture outwards. The upper edge of the dark fuscous lateral streak is very flexuous, and much darker in colour than the rest of the streak. The antennæ are palish testaceous, speckled with fuscous, and are ciliated beneath.

DISTERNA OBTUSIPENNIS, *n. sp.*

Elongato-trigona, atro-fusca, cinereo tenuiter tomentosa; elytris basi elevatis, disco unicoloratis, apice rotundatis, punctis magnis nonnullis lineatim digestis.

Long. 5-6 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

Distinguished from all the Australian species of the genus by the broadly rounded apex of the elytra. It differs from most of the species also by the simply but strongly arched prosternum, the mesosternum retaining the usual form, namely, trapezoidal with vertical anterior face. The antennæ are blackish, with the bases of the joints 3-10 bluish-grey. The thorax is uneven, slightly tri-tuberculate on the disc, and armed on the sides with large tubercles ending in strong spines. The elytra rise abruptly at the base to a plane, greatly elevated above the thorax; their grey tomentum is spotted, and shows besides traces of two fasciæ of the dark ground colour. The legs are unicolorous, and clothed with long grey bristles, like the whole underside of the body. The upper surface has a more scanty clothing of erect bristles.

HYBOLASIVS PEDATOR (Sharp, MS.), *n. sp.*

Oblongus, fusco-piceus, macula laterali thoracis ponetuberculum, fasciaque mediana elytrorum cinereis; antennis longe ciliatis; thorace tuberculo magno conico laterali, alteris duobus disci minoribus; elytris passim punctatis, punctisque nonnullis majoribus sparsis.

Long, 3 lin. ♂ ♀.

. Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun). .

Differs from the typical species of the genus by its large, conical, thoracic, lateral tubercles not terminating in a spine. It may be readily distinguished by the rounded patch of light coloured tomentum on each side, covering the hinder part of the lateral tubercle, and extending towards the base. The dorsal thoracic tubercles are transversely placed and not much elevated. The elytra have large, obtuse, centro-basal tubercles; they are variously spotted with ashy tomentum, which condenses about the middle and forms a fascia; the scattered large punctures or foveæ about the disc and apex are a good distinguishing character. The antennæ in the males are one-third longer than the body, clothed with long hairs beneath, dark pitchy in colour, with the 3rd and 4th joints much elongated.

HYBOLASIUS WAKEFIELDI, n. sp.

Oblongus, breviter setosus, atro-fuscus, elytris ante medium cinereo-fasciatis, apicem versus fulvo-plagiatis; thorace tuberculo conico laterali, alterisque duobus disci transversis; antennis articulis basi pallide testaceis. Long. 3-3½ lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

The thorax has a small and conical lateral tubercle, not terminating in a spine, and on its disc two small glossy transverse tubercles; the sides are clothed with sparse cinereous pubescence. The elytra have distinct compressed centro-basal tubercles crested with bristles; they are more densely clothed with pubescence than in *H. pedator*, so that the punctuation is not conspicuous; behind the scutellar region is a broad, cinereous fascia, followed by an interrupted black belt, behind which is a large fulvous patch on the suture, and the disc behind has two or three raised lines. The whole insect is clothed with long grey hairs, especially conspicuous on the legs. The antennæ are ringed with pale testaceous, and their 3rd and 4th joints are only moderately elongated. The species has much the appearance of a *Pogonocherus*, to which genus *Hybolasius*, as well as the Australian genus *Hebescesis*, is very closely allied.

HYBOLASIUS CRISTATELLUS, n. sp.

Minor, oblongus, longe setosus, fuscus, sparsim cinereo-pubescent, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, illis articulis apice, his tibiis apice tarsisque nigris; elytris tuberculo centro-basali longe penicillato. Long. 1¼-2 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

A small species; moderately convex and clothed with long, erect hairs, and irregular spots and patches of cinereous pubescence on a rufous-brown ground: in many examples the elytra behind appear more

rufous with indications of two black fasciæ. The thorax is cylindrical, with small, conical, obtuse, lateral tubercles. The centro-basal tubercles are conspicuous, owing to the long pencil of hairs with which they are crested. The legs are pale rufo-testaceous, clouded on the femora, and with the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black. The antennæ are slightly longer than the body, the 3rd and 4th joints considerably elongated, relatively; pale testaceous with the tips of the joints fuscous.

Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town:

July, 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF *PAPILIO* FROM THE
COLLECTION OF MR. HERBERT DRUCE.

BY ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

PAPILIO TRAGICUS, *n. sp.*

Velvety-black above. *Primaries* with five narrow bands, the first near the base, whitish, the others pale green, the second widest, the fourth and fifth abbreviated, not extending below the median nervure; two series of pale green spots uniting at the external angle, the inner or discal series being formed of six large spots, the outer or sub-marginal series of eight lituræ; several scattered sub-costal small pale green spots. *Secondaries* with a tapering interno-basal whitish streak; a pale green band crossing the cell and terminating just below it; four pale green apical sub-marginal lituræ; two carmine lituræ placed obliquely near the anal angle; tail rather long, slender, tipped with white. *Body* of the normal coloration above. *Primaries* below black-brown, external area paler, the bands and spots as above, but less greenish; a series of large dark brown spots between the discal and sub-marginal series of greenish spots. *Secondaries* below pale brown; basal area covered with large black patches or spots, three of which above the cell (in an oblique series), one within the extremity of the cell, and one on the first median interspace, are bordered inwardly with carmine; two obliquely placed, white-edged, carmine lituræ; two sub-marginal series of large black spots; ciliæ varied with white; tail as above. *Body* below white, blackish at the sides, with three slender longitudinal ventral black lines. Expanse of wings, 3 inches, 6 lines.

Zambesi.

Most nearly allied to *P. Philolaus*.